

in Washington, D.C., will take place May 7 to June 20, 2008, and cross the continent; and

Whereas 3 Chinese long distance runners will participate with Stan Cottrell and others in the run to take place in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and supports the long distance runs that will take place in the People's Republic of China in 2007 and the United States in 2008 to promote friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK

Mr. TESTER. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 277 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 277) commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Archdiocese of New York.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. TESTER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 277) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 277

Whereas it is a tradition of the Senate to honor and pay tribute to those places and institutions within the United States with historic significance that has contributed to the culture and traditions of the citizens of the United States;

Whereas, in accordance with this tradition, the Senate is proud to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Archdiocese of New York and its history of faith and service;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York has planned a year-long series of events beginning in April 2007 to celebrate its bicentennial;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York is coordinating with Catholic Charities of New York to institute an Archdiocese of New York Day of Service to celebrate its history of serving the broader community;

Whereas, on April 8, 1808, the Diocese of New York was established with the Most Reverend R. Luke Concanen as its first Bishop, and the Diocese was elevated to an Archdiocese in 1850;

Whereas, on March 15, 1875, His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, the second Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, became the first Cardinal Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York has welcomed Papal visits from Pope Paul VI, on October 5, 1965, and Pope John Paul II, on October 7, 1979 and October 5, 1995;

Whereas, on September 14, 1975, Elizabeth Ann Seton, a member of the Archdiocese of New York and founder of the modern Catholic education parochial school system, became the first person born in the United States to be named a saint;

Whereas Elizabeth Ann Seton is described on the front doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral as a "Daughter of New York" and several schools are named after her, including Seton Hall University in South Orange, New Jersey;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York is currently under the spiritual guidance of His Eminence Edward M. Cardinal Egan, who was installed on June 19, 2000 and elevated to Cardinal on February 21, 2001;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York originally included the entirety of the States of New York and New Jersey, an area that is now divided into 12 dioceses;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York has 2,500,000 Catholics in its fold;

Whereas the Archdiocese of New York consists of 402 parishes, 278 elementary and high schools, and 3,729 charitable ministries, including Catholic Charities, hospitals, nursing homes, and outreach programs; and

Whereas, throughout its rich historical past and up to the present day, the Archdiocese of New York has been sustained by the beneficent efforts of countless parishioners and ministries that have generously supported their community with abundant kindness and good deeds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commemorates the 200th anniversary of the Archdiocese of New York.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUSPENSION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 278 and the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 278) regarding the announcement of the Russian Federation of its suspension of implementation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. TESTER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 278) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 278

Whereas the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990 ("the CFE Treaty"), was agreed upon and signed by 22 States Parties in order to establish predictability, transparency, and stability in the balance of conventional military forces and equipment in an area of Europe stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains;

Whereas there are now 30 States Parties to the CFE Treaty, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Moldova, Nether-

lands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

Whereas the CFE Treaty is recognized as one of the most successful arms control treaties of the modern era and has served as a cornerstone of European security as the continent emerged from the shadows of the Cold War;

Whereas the CFE Treaty facilitated the destruction or conversion of over 52,000 battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters;

Whereas the CFE Treaty continues to enable an unprecedented level of transparency into military equipment holdings and troop deployments in Europe, including over 4,000 on-site inspections of military units and installations implemented since the entry into force of the Treaty;

Whereas, on November 19, 1999, at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, the parties to the CFE Treaty signed an Adaptation Agreement to reflect the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the expansion of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO"), and other changes in the European geopolitical environment;

Whereas, at the time of the signing of the Adaptation Agreement, the Russian Federation made a series of pledges, known as the Istanbul Commitments, to withdraw its remaining military forces and equipment from the territory of Georgia and Moldova or otherwise negotiate consensual agreements on their continued presence;

Whereas while the Government of the Russian Federation has taken initial steps towards fulfilling the Istanbul Commitments, it continues to maintain troops and associated equipment in both Georgia and Moldova without the express sovereign consent of the governments of either of those countries, and the United States and other parties to the CFE Treaty have therefore refrained from taking steps to ratify the Adaptation Agreement;

Whereas, on April 26, 2007, President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in a speech to the Federation Council of the Russian Federation, announced his intention to initiate an unspecified "moratorium" on Russian compliance with the CFE Treaty, citing the refusal of NATO Members to ratify the Adaptation Agreement, concerns over the proposed United States missile defense deployment in Poland and the Czech Republic, and new basing arrangements between the United States Government and the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania as unacceptable encroachments on the security of the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation subsequently requested, as is its right under the CFE Treaty, an Extraordinary Conference to discuss its outstanding concerns, which was held from June 12 to June 15, 2007, in Vienna, Austria;

Whereas, on July 14, 2007, President Putin issued a formal decree announcing the intention of the Russian Federation to suspend compliance with the CFE Treaty after providing 150 days advance notice to the other CFE Treaty signatories;

Whereas President Putin justified his decision on "extraordinary circumstances" that "affect the security of the Russian Federation and require immediate measures";

Whereas the CFE Treaty provides a formal mechanism for withdrawal of a State Party from the Treaty following 150 days of notice, but does not contain any provision for suspension; and